

had advanced 6 million dollars in loans, of which the greatest part has been repaid. The Jewish farmers live everywhere intermixed with non-Jews, some scattered in the neighbourhood of cities on the Atlantic coast, others in groups within townships. Besides, there are a few hundred Jewish farmers in California. In 1932 their total number in the United States was estimated at 15,000 families and 100,000 persons.

The position of the Jewish farmers does not differ from that of other American farmers. They combine, however, agriculture with other occupations—they take in boarders during the summer vacations, work as tailors, etc., and remain in the neighbourhood of cities; and, not unlike their Christian neighbours, they continue in agriculture merely so long as it is profitable, but exchange it for another occupation if that offers better prospects. Such a transition is facilitated by their living in non-Jewish surroundings, and being easily able to sell their farms. With a view to professional instruction, the Jewish Agricultural Society publishes a Yiddish paper, called *The Jewish Farmer*.

(7) CANADA

The first Jewish farmers in Canada settled towards the end of the nineteenth century, partly on

scattered farms
among non-Jews, and partly in groups. Many
received
their homesteads from the Canadian
Government. Later
on, between 1900 and 1911, several
agricultural settlements
were founded by the L.C.A. There are at the
present time
about ten colonies administered by it in the
provinces of
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, of
which the best
known are Edenbridge, Lipton, and Borsch;
they comprise
200 families, with an aggregate population of
800, and en-
gage in the cultivation of cereals, in cattle-
breeding, and
dairying. In 1927 about 27,000 acres (11,000
hectares) were